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ROMANIAN POSITION PRESENTED AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU091728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1518 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 9/8/1986 -- During the proceedings of the disarmament conference in Geneva the Romanian delegation set forth their country's stance on the need to conclude a compulsory international instrument to give non-nuclear-weapon states firm and effective guarantees that the use or threat of nuclear weapons, of force in general, will no longer be resorted to against them. Underscoring that the conclusion of such an international accord is a must, deriving from the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Romanian delegation expressed their regret that the necessary conditions had not been provided for the setting up of a working body and the holding of negotiations to agree on palpable measures in this area.

The Romanian representatives reiterated their support to the elaboration by the conference of a global disarmament programme insisting on the need to work out and implement such a programme which should focus on the achievement of nuclear disarmament and include measures to eliminate chemical weapons and to radically reduce all conventional weapons, troops and military spending by at least 50 percent until the end of the century.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CONSULT IN BUDAPEST 29-31 JULY

AU062046 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] As preparation for the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, the leading representatives of the socialist countries' foreign ministries held consultations in Budapest from 29 to 31 July.

Held in a constructive atmosphere, the talks were attended by delegations from the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the Republic of Cuba, the DPRK, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the SRV, and from CEMA. The Hungarian delegation was led by Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs.

The participants expressed their hope that the 41st UN General Assembly session would contribute to enlarging the role of the world organization in solving the main problems of our era and to raising its presitge, thus promoting the cause of peace and international security.

The delegation heads were received by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Soviet Official Interviewed

LD311928 Budapest television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] In recent months, General Secretary Gorbachev has spoken several times and convincingly about the necessity of a new political way of looking at things. Today a 3-day consultation ended in Budapest, at which leading diplomats of the socialist countries, including Hungary's State Secretary Gyula Horn, discussed preparation for the next UN General Assembly. Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister, who was in Budapest, spoke to Alajos Chrudinak. We now broadcast a brief excerpt from the interview:

[Begin recording] [Chrudinak] What did you talk about at this conference?

[Petrovskiy in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] I think that our present consultation in Budapest was in part a regular deputy foreign ministerial conference in which 13 socialist countries took part. We discussed how we should prepare for the next, fall session of the UN General Assembly. Therefore, our conference was a continuation of the earlier tradition that began among the socialist countries at the beginning of the seventies. This consultation in Budapest -- and I want to state this with pleasure -- differs, however, from earlier ones in that it took on a new style.

[Chrudina] What kind?

[Petrovskiy] It had a new character. I take, and have taken part already, in many consultations, but this one in Budapest differed frm the others in that a new style, a new political way of thought was observable. This opens a new chapter in our relations, in relations between the socialist countries.

[Chrudinak] So a new style is starting to take shape among the socialist countries.

[Petrovskiy] A new practical, creative and comradely style is starting to take root in the relationships among the socialist countries, a new style and attitude that is in accordance with the requirements raised at the most recent congresses ofour parties.

[Chrudinak] So sincere, open debates are taking place?

[Petrovskiy] Open debates, discussions, comradely exchanges of opinion, frank debates, discussions, comradely exchanges of opinion, frank debates are taking place, but this must be so among comrades. [end recording]

DELEGATION ATTENDS SFRY RAILWAY OPENING

AU070844 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 7 Aug 86

[The Yugoslav Portion of Shkoder-Titagrad Railway Line Inaugurated -- an Albanian Government Delegation Takes Part -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 7 (ATA) -- As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, the inauguration ceremony of the Yugoslav portion of the international Titograd-Shkoder railway line was organised on July 6. [as received] Attending it was the member of the Federation Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications Mustafa Pljakic. At the invitation of the Government of the SFR of Yugoslavia, an Albanian Government delegation led by the member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the District of Shkoder Faik Cinaj took also part in the ceremony.

The greetings read out on this occasion by Mustafa Pljakic and Faik Cinaj pointed out that the construction of Shkoder-Titograd railway will serve the further development of mutual interest of the exchanges in the field of trade and transport between the two countries.

After the inauguration of the Yugoslav portion of the railway, the functioning of the international rail link between the two countries will begin.

Over its stay in Titograd, the Albanian Government delegation led by Faik Cinaj member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania and chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Shkoder District was received by the chairman of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Montenegro, Vuko Vukadinovic.

Present in the inauguration ceremony and in the meeting organised was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Belgrade Lik Seiti.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES, STARTS TALKS

AU081859 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA) -- An economic delegation of the Jiangsu Province of the People's Republic of China, headed by the chairman of the government of the province Mrs Gu Xiulian, arrived here today on a working visit at the invitation of the Council of Ministers.

Today it started talks with a Bulgarian economic delegation headed by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council. The two sides are discussing a wide range of issues related to the promotion of cooperation between Bulgarian economic organizations and enterprises of this Chinese province mainly in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics, the food industry, agriculture and in other branches of the national economy.

Today Mr. Georgi Atanasov received Mrs. Gu Xiulian, governor of the Jiangsu Province, who leads a Chinese delegation to this country. The meeting was attended by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council.

Zhivkov Receives Delegation Head

AU091755 Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 9 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mrs. Gu Xiulian, chairman of the government of the province Jiangsu of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [as received], who is paying a visit to Bulgaria as head of an economic delegation.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov acquainted his guest with the main tasks which the Bulgarian people are currently solving and with the qualitatively new growth of the economy and of the other spheres of life.

He spoke of the peaceful policy which Bulgaria pursues in the Balkans, in Europe and the world. Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed the importance of the unity of action and cohesion of the socialist countries and of all peaceful forces in the preservation of peace and the aversion of the nuclear threat.

The State Council president also dwelled on the relations between Bulgaria and China, stressing the readiness of this country to promote it.

The guest expressed satisfaction over her visit to Bulgaria. She stressed the existing possibilities for mutually advantageous economic cooperation and for the exchange of experience in socialist construction. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 9 August, in a similar report on the above meeting, adds: "Comrade Ognyan Doynov took part in the meeting."]

FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 8 AUG

AU081135 Sofia BTA in English 1106 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA) -- A parliamentary delegation of the F.R.G., headed by Dr Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, arrived here today at the invitation of Bulgaria's National Assembly.

The guests were welcomed by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly, and by other officials.

The official talks are due to start in the afternoon.

Talks Begin

AU081919 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA) -- The talks between a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and a parliamentary delegation of the FRG, who arrived here on an official visit today, headed by Dr. Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag. [sentence as received]

The leaders of the parliaments of the two countries expressed satisfaction over the upgrade development of the reciprocal relations and stressed that the current talks will contribute to the broadening and the deepening of the contacts and to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the world. The talks gave prominence to the possibilities for activating trade-economic and techno-scientific cooperation and to the necessity to use new forms of business relations, for which there exist real possibilities. Mr. Stanko Todorov recalled that Bulgaria's legislation provides for the establishment of joint firms with Western partners on Bulgarian territory. He stressed that the including of Bulgaria in the system of duty preferences of the EEC, which enjoys the support of the FRG, would contribute to the further promotion of economic relations. In this connection the two sides expressed the common wish to sign agreements for techno-scientific cooperation and for the avoidance of double taxation in the near future.

The talks discussed issues of cooperation in the field of tourism, environment protection and culture.

Mr. Stanko Todorov and Dr. Philipp Jenninger dwelled on the current international situation. They expressed concern over the stepping up of the arms race. The chairman of Bulgaria's National preservation of peace and security on the planet. He acquainted his guest with Bulgaria's constructive and peaceful policy in the Balkans and with her initiatives for turning the region into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE ETHIOPIA'S GOSHU

AU081403

[Text] Varna, August 9 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Ethopia, who is on an official friendly visit to this country.

Discussing the bilateral relations both sides noted with satisfaction that they develop successfully in all spheres of life, that they mark constant advance. The two sides stressed the mutual desire for work for their further deepening and strengthening which is to the benefit of the two peoples of the friendly relations between the socialist and the Africa countries.

Both sides noted the identity of the positions in connection with the most important international issues. They pointed out with concern that through the fault of imperialism the tension in international relations does not go down. The two sides emphasised that at the present nuclear century new political thinking is necessary, that the policy of confrontation and the striving for hegemony are outdated and rejected by civilized mankind. In this respect it was stressed once again that consciously and purposefully disarmament should be pursued, above all in the nuclear sphere, so that the future of the planet could be guaranteed.

Dwelling on Mr. Mikhail Gorbahev's speech in Vladivostok, Mr. Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the ideas contained in it represent an overall programme for inclusion of the Asian-Pacific region in the establishing of a comprehensive system for international security. The Bulgarian leader emphasised the positive content in the proposals for peaceful and just settlement of the regional conflicts, for halting of the arms race, as well as for other measures for security, confidence and cooperation in that part of the world. Peace is indivisible and such measures would have an immediate effect on the political climate in other regions of the planet, where tension exists, Africa and the region of the Indian Ocean included Bulgaria, said Mr. Todor Zhivkov, supports completely the new Soviet peace initiatives. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 8 August, in reporting the meeting, adds: "Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also took part in the meeting"]

Ethiopia's foreign minister was also received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Goshu Holds News Conference

AU101731 Sofia BTA in English 1657 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Goshu Wolde: The Non-aligned and the Socialist Countries Are Natural Allies" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, August 10 (BTA) -- The complete coincidence of the stands of Ethiopia and Bulgaria was pointed out today by Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Mr. Goshu Wolde before Bulgarian journalists.

Answering the questions of representatives of the BTA and the Committee for Television and Radio he said: "I believe that our bilateral relations will broaden and deepen. What I have in mind is both the contacts between the parties and governments and cooperation in the economic sphere. There exist good prospects for this".

Minister Goshu Wolde stressed that the setting up of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia is the greatest achievement of the Ethiopian people after the revolution. Now we are working on the constitution and by the end of the year we will proclaim a people's democratic republic of Ethiopia. The transition from feudal monarchic rule to a people's democratic republic is an exceptional acquisition, he pointed out.

The minister stressed that the forthcoming high-level conference of the movement of the non-aligned countries in Harare will adopt resolutions on the most important international and regional issues which concern the entire mankind. He expressed the conviction that the forum will give prominence to the problems of peace and disarmament and to the limiting of the nuclear strategic, chemical and conventional weapons for which the USSR and the other socialist countries have already made a number of proposals. On these issues the stands of the non-aligned and the socialist countries are quite close, he said. We are natural allies.

The guest noted that the conference will also discuss apartheid in the RSA, the aggression of the U.S. against Nicaragua, the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian issue and the war between Iran and Iraq. He expressed the conviction that the resolutions which will be adopted will reflect the right of the peoples to free development and self-determination and will contribute to the consolidation of the peaceful and progressive forces throughout the world.

REPORT ON NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER'S VISIT

AU091339 Sofia BTA in English 1232 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 9 (BTA) -- Mr. Kalu Idika Kalu, minister of national planning of Nigeria, gave a positive assessment to the economic cooperation between his country and Bulgaria before a BTA reporter. We greatly value Bulgaria's experience in planning and in the construction of small enterprises, he said. The guest mentioned Bulgaria's participation in the construction of infrastructure projects, agricultural and processing enterprises and dams and in the improvement of the overall infrastructure of the agricultural regions in Nigeria as the main trends in the development of bilateral contacts. Bulgaria will render Nigeria assistance in the prospecting and exploitation of the local raw materials for meeting the home demands and increasing the export potentials of this African country. Bulgaria will also take in the construction of projects in the field of petro-chemistry, including refineries and petro and gas pipe lines.

Mr. Kalu Idika Kalu paid a visit here from August 7 through 9 in connection with the inter-session meeting of the chairmen of the Bulgaro-Nigerian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. His partner is Mr. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Techno-scientific cooperation will be encouraged by means of training Nigerian cadres in Bulgarian higher educational establishments and by means of the participation of Bulgarian specialists in different spheres of the Nigerian economy and education, the memorandum signed by the two sides reads.

A number of cultural and sports projects, hotels and highways have already been constructed in Nigeria with Bulgarian aid. The construction of an infrastructure zone in the new capital of Abuja has started.

More than nine joint companies are operating in Nigeria in the field of design and construction, electrification and fishing. A pharmaceutical firm is to be opened soon which will specialize in anti-malaria remedies and antibiotics.

During his visit Mr. Kalu Kalu was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The guest also had talks with Mr. Ivan Iliev, chairman of the State Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

PETUR TANCHEV RECEIVES VISITING ZSL LEADERS

AU092024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev has received Jozef Koziol, vice president of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland; Kazimierz Kozub, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee; and Bernard Roskiewicz, chairman of the ZSL leadership in the Wroclaw Voivodship, who are visiting Bulgaria on the invitation of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS].

In the conversation satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of the traditional friendly links between the BZNS and ZSL, which are contributing toward the deepening of Bulgarian-Polish relations. Emphasis was placed on the personal services of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski for the dynamic upsurge and the new stage of the friendship and economic integration between Poland and Bulgaria in the interest of our two countries, which are joined in an unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The complete support of the BZNS and ZSL was voiced for the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok for reducing the nuclear danger and for strengthening security in the Asian-Pacific region and throughout the world.

STOICHKOV MEETS ROMANIA'S PETRESCU IN RUSE

AU301552 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] On 30 July at Lipnik Residency near Ruse, Georgi Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of Romania. They discussed many issues related to further Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation in constructing the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydraulic-technological complex.

DOBRI DZHUROV ATTENDS NAVY DAY MEETING IN VARNA

AU081933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] To mark Bulgarian Navy Day, a festive meeting took place in Varna, which was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense. Our navy men were warmly congratulated by the Varna public, as well as in the name of Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Amred Forces attached to the Bulgarian Army, and by the Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ANALYZES BALKAN RELATIONS

AU081821 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Svetozar Tsonkov, senior scientific fellow, under the rubric "The Balkans -- Facts, Events, and Commentaries": "In the Interest of Peace and Security" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN THE BALKANS IS AN INSEPARABLE PART OF THE FOREIGN POLITICAL LINE OF OUR STATE. THIS IS A POLICY IN WHICH ALL OUR EFFORTS ARE FOCUSED ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE BALKANS, ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EXTENSIVE AND MULTIFACETED COOPERATION WITH THE BALKAN SOCIALIST STATES FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AMONG STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS.

The political situation in the Balkans is created under the conditions of a specific micro-world, where all historical forms of international relations have developed -- relations between capitalist countries, relations between socialist states, as well as relations between states with different socioeconomic systems. [passage omitted]

What are the basic elements determining the mutual dependency and the links among the Balkan states?

THE FIRST ELEMENT IS CONNECTED WITH THE INDUBITABLE FACT THAT NONE OF THE BALKAN STATES CAN GUARANTEE ITS OWN SECURITY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE OTHER BALKAN COUNTRIES' SECURITY. The importance of this element increases because of the fact that our peninsula, though being a small territory, has a considerably important military - strategic situation; hence, the common interest, which is the same for all Balkan peoples, in preserving peace and in strengthening the security of this area, as well as throughout Europe and the world. [passage omitted]

THE SECOND ELEMENT STEMS FROM THE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE CONDITIONS OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE BALKANS. Because of the absence of rich water resources and because of the accelerated rates of speed in the development of industrial production and in the intensification of agriculture, the importance of this factor of mutual dependency is steadily growing in all Balkan countries. No one can be indifferent to the question of what kind of air their grandchildren and great-grandchildren will breathe and what kind of water they will drink. The comprehensive efforts to develop tourism in the Balkans are endowing this problem with specific, economic dimensions. All this shows how topical and important for the life of our peninsula are the proposals of our country to preserve the forests and the purity of the Black Sea water as well as to perform joint studies on the ecological situation in the Balkans and to work out as well as sign a joint agreement on the ecological protection of our peninsula.

THE THIRD ELEMENT OF MUTUAL DEPENDENCY IS REFLECTED IN THE LINK BETWEEN THE PARTICIPATION OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR AND THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE BALKANS. [passage omitted]

Within 10 years only (during the 1975-1985 period) the economic exchange between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Balkan states increased 2.4 times, while progressive new forms of economic cooperation, such as production sharing, specialization, joint production for exports to third countries, and so forth, are being increasingly used. [passage omitted]. The active efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to develop its economic cooperation with the Balkan states -- both on a bilateral and multilateral basis -- is a specific expression of the scientific-based and long-term approach adopted in our country, an approach which is in conformity with the objective processes in the development of international economic relations. [passage omitted]

DESPITE THE CONTRADICTORY CHARACTER OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROCESS OF CONSOLIDATING PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, THE EXISTING SITUATION IN THE BALKANS IS RELATIAVELY PEACEFUL AND STABLE. THE INCREASED LEVEL OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL RELATIONS AMONG THE BALKAN STAES, THE TREND TOWARD RALLYING BALKAN PEOPLES AROUND THE IDEA OF PRESERVING PEACE AND DEVELOPING COOPERATION ARE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE IMPACT OF TH$ ELEMENTS OF MUTUAL DEPENDENCY IN THE BALKANS. THIS, HOWEVER, IS THE BASIC ELEMENT WHICH DETERMINES THE LONG-TERM PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS IN THIS AREA, AND THIS IS CREATING OBJECTIVE PREREQUISITES FOR A "MICRO-MODEL" OF CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WHICH IS LIKELY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND COOPERATION THROUGHOUT THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

REPORTAGE ON GANDHI'S STOPOVER IN PRAGUE

Strougal Welcomes Gandhi

LD102129 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] On the way back home from Mexico where he attended the meeting of the so called Delhi Six, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stopped in Prague late this afternoon for a brief visit. At Ruzyne Airport the Indian prime minister and other Indian officials from his entourage were welcomed by Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and members of the Federal Government.

The distinguished guest exchanged greetings with Indian citizens who came to welcome him at the airport and left for Hrzan Palace in Prague, where both delegations, in a cordial and friendly conversation, discussed topical issues concerning Czechoslovak-Indian relations and devoted their attention to international issues. The results of the recent meeting of the so-called Delhi group of six states, which are striving to bring about disarmament and elimination of nuclear as well as other weapons from our planet, were appreciated. It was stressed that in the current aggravated international situation the proposal put forward by the Delhi group that all nuclear powers refrain from nuclear tests following the example of Soviet moratorium is of great significance which could constitute the first step to elimination of nuclear weapons. During the conversation it was also noted that both countries will continue to strive for peaceful cooperation of states on the principle of mutual advantage.

Gives Predeparture Interview

LD102153 Prague CTK in English 2009 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 10 (CTK) -- Referring to the Mexico meeting of the group of six countries for disarmament, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said in an interview for the Czechoslovak media that the meeting was "very positive".

The meeting took major steps on verification which has been a difficult area for the big powers to agree on. "The USSR has been very positive, they responded to almost every call that we have made from the six", Mr Gandhi said, adding that "now we look forward to response from the others as well. Unfortunately we are still waiting".

On the issue of disarmament, Mr Gandhi said there was no alternative. "If we are not able to remove nuclear weapons, the biggest likelihood is that nuclear weapons will remove us", he stressed.

As regards the position of the Indian Government to sanctions against the South African regime, the Indian prime minister said it was tough. India took this step already before independence in 1946 and cut of all links and all trade with South Africa. "Now we are trying to persuade others to do the same...we found in London (Commonwealth meeting) that the mood is right. Unfortunately two or three countries are not cooperating at all in this effort", Mr Gandhi said.

He expressed disappointment at Britain's position, stressing that it is not just a question whether sanctions are right or wrong, "it is a much higher moral issue, an issue of human dignity and human values, of a democratic process". It is recognizing racism as abhorrent in the present-day world, he said, adding that, unfortunately, economic benefits are being put ahead of what should be intrinsic values.

Asked about possibilities of developing cooperation between India and Czechoslovakia, Mr Gandhi said "there is too much we can do. We have got quite a lot of cooperation, we have a fair amount of trade but we want to increase that".

The Indian prime minister said in conclusion that the next official visit to Czechoslovakia will take place in 1987.

Holds Talks, Departs

LD102133 Prague CTK in English 1834 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 10 (CTK) -- The talks between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Indian Prime Minsiter Rajiv Gandhi were attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and State Planning Commission Chairman Svatopluk Potac, Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar, First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek, Deputy Transport Minister Josef Dykast and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Stracar.

The Indian side was represented by Foreign Minister V.P. Shiv Shankar, Minister of Tourism Mufti Mohammad Syed, Minister of State for Railways Madhav Rao Scindia, member of the Indian Parliament and General Secretary of the Indian Youth Congress Ranganathan Kumaramangalam, as well as India's ambassador to Czechoslovakia Uday Chand Soni.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said his talks with the Indian prime minister were a significant step and contribution towards promoting traditional friendly and many-sided relations between Czechoslovakia and India and a welcome opportunity for exchanging views on solving the main international problems.

Rajiv Gandhi informed the Czechoslovak premier about the results of the recent talks of British Commonwealth countries in London on sanctions against South Africa and about the meeting of the leaders of the "Delhi Group" for peace and disarmament in Mexico, which adopted a declaration calling for an international agreement on a ban on any use of nuclear weapons, on halting all nuclear tests and on averting militarization of outer space.

Lubomir Strougal assured his guest of Czechoslovakia's support for these conclusions which are in harmony with the principles of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and the wishes of all progressive peole.

Both representatives appreciated the level of bilageral relations and stressed that all the necessary prerequisites have been created in the political, economic and cultural spheres for further expanding allround cooperation.

After the talks, the Indian prime minister went sightseeing through Prague and later on left for home. He was seen off by Premier Strougal and other Czechoslovak officials.

Delhi Reports Visit

BK110335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Mr Rajiv Gandhi made a stopover in Prague to have talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart, Mr Strougal. Mr Strougal agreed with Mr Rajiv Gandhi that pressure should be put on South Africa immediately to end apartheid. Mr Gandhi told him that the apartheid issue will figure at the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. He also said that steps will have to be taken to assist the frontline states which would be affected by the sanctions on South Africa. The two prime ministers discussed the outcome of the recent 7-nation Commonwealth summit in London and the 6-nation Mexico declaration on nuclear disarmament. Mr Strougal supported the 6-nation initiative and said Warsaw pact nations appreciated it and they support the elimination of nuclear weapons.

HOFFMAN MEETS WITH VISITING TU OFFICIALS

LD081729 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Chairman of the Central Council of Unions Karel Hoffmann met in Frantiskovy Lazne, West Bohemia, today with General Secretary of the Spanish Workers' Commissions Marcelino Camacho and General Secretary of the Union of Free Workers of Senegal Djibril Diop.

They discussed the present tasks of their trade union organizations and the possibilities of further development of mutual cooperaton and paid attention to questions of the international trade union movement, mainly the 11th World Trade Union Congress.

The two representatives arrived in Czechoslovakia for treatment at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

BRATISLAVA VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO USSR PROPOSALS

LD092221 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 9 Aug 86

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program presented by editor Josef Knizat]

[Text] The enormous range and dynamism of the USSR's aims in building up its economy, coupled with the radical project for disarmament, are tangible testimony that the USSR is continually seeking ways to achieve a positive breakthrough in the entire complex of international relations. Such a policy coresponds to the security interests of all countries. For instance, fourteen states in the South Pacific, meeting in Suva, the capital of Fuji, are working resolutely for establishing a nuclear-free zone in that area, thereby replying directly and positively to one of the important proposals put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok. What is the reaction in the United States to this sum of peace initiatives which concern the creation of comprehensive security in Asia and the Pacific? Michal Michalcik, an editor, speaks about this within a wider complex:

American bourgeois dailies and Larry Speakes, the White House press secretary, although verbally welcoming the USSR decision to withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan by the end of the current year, have at the same time been endeavoring to show, in the spirit of hackneyed anti-Soviet propaganda, that this was merely a tactical maneuver by Moscow, because six regiments, in comparison with 120,000 Soviet soldiers who are in Afghanistan temporarily within the framework of internal assistance, are merely a negligible percentage.

A man who is neutral could really agree with this. However, the essence of the problem is different. The fact is that Comrade Gorbachev said clearly that as soon as the threat of counterrevolution passes all Soviet units will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. A detailed timetable for their withdrawal has already been worked out in agreement with the Afghan Government. In other words, the USSR has demonstrated by this goodwill gesture that it is interested in reducing tension in this part of the world and is in favor of a radical reduction in the number of troops and arms -- including nuclear -- both on the Asian Continent and the Pacific.

The USSR proposal, which has met with a very positive reaction in the world, does not however fall within Washington's neoglobalistic designs and literally runs counter to the new U.S. doctrine for the Pacific region. This is why it has been passed in silence on the other side of the Atlantic where they have been endeavoring to make the whole problem flounder on the so-called Afghan issue and the number of Soviet troops.

The fact is that the Pentagon has more than 130,000 troops on its military bases and ships of the 7th Fleet in the area of Asia and Far East -- out of which 46,000 are in Japan and Okinawa, 41,000 in South Korea, and 15,000 in the Philippines -- and the new U.S. doctrine envisages a further reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in this part of the world and the deployment of even the most modern nuclear weapons carriers such as the B-1 bombers either in Japan's Misawa or on bases in South Korea -- where there is by the way the largest number of them after the FRG, 40, and for the modernization of which the U.S. Congress has allocated almost $300 million.

And what about other U.S. military bases and installations where the Pentagon has more than 1,500 in 32 countries and on which there are more than half a million U.S. troops?

No, the assertions by the U.S. bourgeois press and White House representatives will not withstand examination. On the contrary, they are proving the Reagan administration guilty of unwillingness to agree on the peaceful settlement of both regional and global problems which are being manifested in this part of the world in an increasingly more pronounced form.

WORK OF YOUTH UNION FUNCTIONARIES CRITICIZED

AU081435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Communists in the Socialist Youth Union"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The work of Communists in the [SYU] Social Youth Union is very responsible party work. Therefore it has to be done honestly. The truth, evidenced many times over, is that no one can be brought up to be responsible if he is not entrusted with responsible tasks. One thing, in particular, in which one has not succeeded is in exerting sufficient influence on all groups of young people and on some individuals. [paragraph continues]

There are SYU bodies and organizations that are indifferent to problems and to negative phenomena arising among certain groups of youth. One even tolerates occurences of alcoholism among youths, and some young functionaries themselves provide a bad example to the other young people in that respect. There are cases when elected SYU bodies are barely changing their established style of work, and are showing no haste or vigor in taking steps to realize many of the adopted measures and resolutions. They take over general tasks mechanically, without thorough knowledge of the true state of affairs in individual collectives, feedback in most cases is lacking. We only rarely come across direct contact with young people at worksites and in schools. And we find there is inadequate courage in resolving relevant and obvious problems.

In some places the activity of the organizations of the youth union is permeated with formalism, with a penchant for campaigns. Some local agencies are even encouraging this. Various actions are then organized for external effect only. Equally harmful for the work of the youth union are the tendencies of some workers of the SYU apparatuses -- and there are many Communists among them -- to disproportionate paper shuffling, to excessive officiousness, to relying on directives "from above," and to working with various background documentation, which very often originates from random and unfounded information, which is then copied and forwarded to other agencies for further so-called documentation without yielding much that is useful. Such practice can only lead to a situation in which members of the elected SYU apparatus after a while totally cease to understand the substance of the work for which they were elected. [passage omitted]

Shortcomings arising from failure to observe socialist moral principles should not be included among errors and mistakes that crop up in everyday practice and have their roots in the lack of experience. This involves phenomena of soulless formalism, careerism, and indifference, immodesty, conceitedness, cronyism wherever it brings something useful, an uncritical attitude toward one's own work, and even various misuses of one's position for personal benefit. Such an attitude cannot be tolerated in a SYU functionary, and in a party member or candidate member it cannot be tolerated at all. Today we must also not ignore conduct in the spirit of not wishing to take any risks, of not voicing any opinion that could "hurt" one. This stems from concern about one's further "favorable" advancement. [passage omitted]

The present time and its tasks require of party agencies and organizations that they assess also the Communists active in the SYU more according to their deeds and real work than according to words and statements. Therefore, it is also necessary to analyze the causes and consequences of formalism and bureaucratism in the work of some SYU bodies and organizations. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO FINLAND -- Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Pavel Stulrajter as the new CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Finland. At the same time he recalled Jan Husak from that post. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 86 p 1 AU]

SRV DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVED -- Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, on 4 August received in Prague Cernin Palace Vo Dong Giant, SRV deputy minister of foreign affairs. In a cordial, comradely talk they exchanged views on the current international situation and on the development of events in the Pacific and the Indochina region. The same day, Jindrich Rehorek gave a gala luncheon in honor of the Vietnamese guest. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

HONECKER MEETS NEW SOVIET COMMANDER IN GDR

LD111155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State and of the National Defense Council of the GDR, received on Monday Army General Valeriy Aleksandrovich Belikov, the newly appointed commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

During the meeting in the house of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker congratulated Army General Belikov on his appointment and wished him much success in his responsible work. In this connection he briefed the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany on the numerous efforts and achievements of the workers and soldiers of the GDR in creatively realizing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which are directed at the prosperity of the people and the safeguarding of peace.

In view of the war danger that continues to emanate from imperialism and NATO, the GDR will do everything necessary to steadily strengthen the inviolable alliance with the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army and the other states and armies of the Warsaw Pact.

Army General Belikov expressed his thanks for the cordial reception and assured the general secretary of the SED Central Committee that the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, faithful to the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in firm solidarity with the class comrades and brothers-in-arms of the GDR, will always meet its internationalist soldier duty for the protection of peace and socialism.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was attended by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council.

Lieutenant General Nikolay Andreyevich Moiseyev, member of the military council and head of the political directorate of the group, was present.

CDU RALLY IN WEST BERLIN LABELED 'BIG FLOP'

LD101250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin (West), 10 Aug (ADN) -- The CDU rally which was attended by the governing mayor of Berlin (West) and other senior CDU politicians as well as by the U.S. ambassador to the Federal Republic, has turned out to be a big flop. According to police information, the march from Wittenberg Square via Uhland Street to Fehrebelliner Square was attended by only 4,500 people. A group of youngsters disrupted the final rally with whistles and shouts so that the speeches were partly drowned in the din. The formation of an intended human chain along the GDR frontier failed since, the police said, only a few hundred people took part. At Bernauer Street there were 30 people, at Potsdam Square half a dozen, at the Riechstag building 300, and at Checkpaint Charlie crossing point for aliens 100.

'Outrageous' Border Violation Protested

LD101736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Aug (ADN) -- On behalf of the GDR Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has submitted a resolute protest to the (West) Berlin Senate over serious provocations which occurred in the area around the Friedrichstrasse-Zimmerstrasse border crossing-point on the evening of 9 August 1986. A large group of people penetrated from (West) Berlin onto GDR territory after 1800 [1600 GMT] in front of security installations, creating great hazards for traffic crossing the border and committing serious provocations against GDR border security forces and installations, the protest letter says. The border security forces were violently attacked and objects were hurled at them; these dangerous actions threatened their lives and health. The gates and lights of the border crossing point were damaged by these violent acts.

On behalf of the GDR Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs resolutely protests these criminal actions, which the provocateurs were obviously encouraged to undertake by continuing campaigns of rabble-rousing propaganda against the GDR that have occurred within sight of a large number of (West) Berlin police.

Although the GDR on 4 August warned against attacks on the GDR state border and demanded that such actions be prevented, the (West) Berlin police forces did not immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the above-mentioned hostile actions.

It is only thanks to the level-headedness of the GDR border troops that these provocations did not lead to more far-reaching, serious consequences and to the halting of cross-border traffic.

The GDR Government strongly urges those with responsibility in (West) Berlin to see that criminal proceedings are brought against those involved in the above activities and to ensure that all measures are taken to bring an end once and for all to these outrageous actions, for the consequences of which the West Berlin side alone is responsible. The GDR Government points out that the Senate is responsible for providing compensation for the damage which occurred.

APPEAL FOR RALLY ON ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN WALL

AU081720 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Appeal of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership and Berlin Bezirk Committee of the National Front on the 25th anniversary of 13 August 1961]

[Text] On the 25th anniversary of 13 August 1961

Militant Appeal in Berlin

Berliners! Guests of the capital!

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of setting up the antifascist protective wall, a militant rally with a subsequent parade of units of the workers militia will take place on 13 August 1986 at 1600 in the Karl-Marx-Allee.

Speaker: Erich Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

Welcome the comrades of the workers militia!

Line the streets!

All strength for consolidating socialism, for safeguarding peace!

SED Berlin Bezirk leadership

Berlin Bezirk Committee of the GDR National Front.

PAPER ON FALSE STORY OF ESCAPE TO WEST BERLIN

AU081928 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 86 p 2

[ADN dispatch from West Berlin: "Embarassing, Embarassing..."]

[Text] The cock and bull story of a criminal who stated that, together with wax figures in Soviet uniforms, he passed through a border check point into (West) Berlin in an automobile and without being subject to controls, a story which was disseminated by the mass media of the FRG and of (West) Berlin with great hullabaloo, has now also been termed a lie by the local occupation powers.

On 5 August evening the FRG television service reported that it had learned from Allied sources that the man had made an oral confession as early as the weekend and had stated that his story was a complete fabrication. He allegedly admitted to representatives of the Western occupation powers that the so spectacular escape had not taken place at all and that the film clips showing the escape and sold to a British television company for M28,000 were exclusively produced in (West) Berlin. He has now also repeated this confession to (West) Berlin authorities.

As early as 3 August ADN had termed the cock and bull story as fabricated from beginning to end. The (West) Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT entitled its commentary: "Greetings from Muenchhausen." Thus, all that remains to be noted is that the actors in the cock and bull story are just as discredited as are its backers.

FOREIGN MINISTERY COMMENTS ON 'FOREIGNERS'

LD101254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 10 Aug 86

["Statement by the GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Aug (ADN) -- Foreigners may enter Berlin (West) without a visa. So far we do not know whether the three Western allies, who have the say over there, intend to change this. Therefore, there is no reason for the GDR, as a transit country, to refuse foreigners transit through the GDR merely because they want to go to Berlin (West).

It is now being said that among the foreigners exercising their right to travel to Berlin (West) are pseudopolitical refugees, economic asylum seekers, and much more. To decide on this issue would obviously be asking too much of the GDR frontier officials and the personnel of Interflug and other GDR institutions. It is obvious that only those who are competent for the adherence to the laws valid in Berlin (West) can make a decision on this. The GDR -- and Herr Diepgen [mayor of West Berlin], who expressed himself especially vociferously yesterday, and who, too, should be aware of this -- is for the full adherence to and application of the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin (West). This has led to a reduction in the tension surrounding Berlin (West) and the promotion of its international relations for nearly 15 years.

There was a time when Berlin (West) advertised for a international influx of labor. That now many of the more than 200,000 foreign residents of the 1.9 million inhabitants of Berlin (West) are unemployed is not the GDR's fault.

FRG CITIZEN IMPRISONED FOR MILITARY ESPIONAGE

LD081648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Aug (ADN) -- On 8 August 1986, the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced FRG citizen Werner Krueger to 15 years' imprisonment for military espionage under paragraphs 98 and 109 of the Criminal Code. The car used for the crimes, registration No HF-DL-494, has been confiscated. Kruger carried out espionage since 1981 to the disadvantage of the interests of the Polish People's Republic and the GDR. As an agent of the Federal Intelligence Service of the FRG, he was recruited and instructed in intelligence matters. His espionage activity, which he carried out while misusing his visits to the Polish People's Republic connected with his professional work, and misusing transit journeys through the GDR connected with this, was directed, among other things, at the military potential of the allied armed forces on the territory of the Polish People's Republic and the GDR.

It was proved once again in the trial proceedings that the FRG secret service, with its subversive actions, and the aggressive NATO circles contribute actively to endangering peace.

FRG TU DELEGATION DISCUSSES ROLES, TASKS

LD081511 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Aug (ADN) -- Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the National Executive of the GDR Trade Union Federation, FDGB, received a delegation of the Executive of the DGB, led by the first chairman of the Trade, Banking and Insurance Trade Union [HBV] Guenter Volkmar, in Berlin on Friday for a talk. The guests from the FRG are in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive of the Trade and Foodstuffs Union of the FDGB.

The talks centered on the tasks and results of trade union representatives in the two German states. There was agreement in describing the preservation of peace on earth and in space as prime concern of trade union activity. In the nuclear age, peace and human existence as a fundamental condition of any social progress can only be ensured together and with equal security for both sides. Averting a nuclear inferno demands from the trade unions an even stronger commitment and cooperation to secure peace, and for rapid effective steps towards arms limitation and disarmament.

Johanna Toepfer pointed to the Soviet Union's proposals for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the Budapest appeal by the Warsaw Pact states with proposals for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The standpoint was put forward by Guenter Volkmar that every real chance for the stabilization of world peace must be used. This also finds expression in the decisions of the 13th regular national congress of the DGB, in which the Soviet Union's peace initiatives were welcomed. The latest call by the DGB for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction was in line with this.

Both sides welcomed the activities aimed at creating zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe.

The partners in the talks stressed the usefulness of their relations and expressed the wish to continue the constructive exchange of views and information.

Taking part in the talk were: Werner Heilemann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB national Executive, and Hannelore Schulz, chairman of the Central Executive of the Trade and Foodstuffs Union in the FDGB.

Present were the members of the HBV delegation: Arno Krause, regional head of the HBV in the Nordmark region, and Rolf Kuelbmann, chairman of the Horten AG Hamburg works committee.

The delegation ends its stay in the GDR on Saturday.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Further cooperation between the GDR and USSR friendship societies until 1990 was agreed upon in Moscow today. A corresponding document was signed by Erich Mueckenberger, GDR-Soviet Friendship Society president, and Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 31 Jul 86 LD]

SPORTS PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND -- Helsinki -- A protocol on cooperation between the GDR and Finland in sports science, in sports training, and in the construction of sports facilities for the period 1987 to 1989 was signed in Helsinki on Friday. The document was signed by Professor Edelfrid Buggel, deputy of the GDR State Secretary for Physical Culture and Sport, and by Mikko Elo, chairman of the Finnish State Sports Council. Both sides expressed the same stands on the role of sport for the maintenance of peace and for understanding between the peoples in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, and on joint action against professionalization, commercial misuse, and drug use. The signing of the protocol was preceeded by an extensive exchange of views on the promotion of sport at the state level, particularly mass sports in urban residential areas. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 1 Aug 86 LD]

N. YEMEN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 6-8 AUG

LD081540 Budapest MTI in English 1505 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI) -- On invitation of Hungarian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn, Ahmad al-'Iryani, state secretary for foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic was in Hungary August 6th to 8th on an official visit. Views were exchanged on the topical issues of international life, with particular regard for developments in the Middle East, while also looked into were development opportunites for relations between the two countries. The state secretary for foreign affairs of North Yemen was received by Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the Hungarian National Planning Office, and he also met with Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister.

TU LEADER VISITS MOSCOW AUCCTU 6-8 AUG

LD081516 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI) -- Tibor Baranyai, general secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions visited Moscow August 6th to 8th, on invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. He held talks there with Stepan Shalayev, president of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and with Vice President Vladimir Lomonsov. The trade union general secretary arrived home Friday.

SECRETARY KADAR BEGINS ANNUAL VACATION

AU080911 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, has begun his annual vacation.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF COAL MINE SITUATION

Minister Gives TV Interview

LD081504 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Representatives of the government and the Mine Workers Trade Union have discussed the situation in the industry branch. What can we mine, where and for how long? The antecedent to the discussion was a Council of Ministers resolution of some weeks ago, which, as it is known, dealt with the fate of 14 pits.

[Question] Newspaper articles published after the 17 July session of the Council of Ministers made it known that 14 mines from the country's 36 mining works were being closed. Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, in your speech you said that the issue at hand was not opening and closing mines, but a change of structure, and in your speech you also asked of the Presidium of the Mine Workers' Trade Union that they should make this understood by the mine workers. So, will these 14 mines be closed, or will they not?

[Kapolyi] Production is the most uneconomic in these 14 pits -- they are not mines, but pits, and in some places, not even pits, but open-cast works.

I would like to greatly emphasize that the issue at hand is not immediate closure, but, for example, the fact that the coal assets of 7 of these 14 mines are being exhausted. Production there must be organized so that we profitably complete the already-prepared works. We should relocate the tools and machines operating there to the mines where conditions exist for economic exploitation. Perhaps I should have started this: We should relocate, in an organized manner, the people working there to mines where we are able to competitively produce coal.

Fortunately, these pits are in one area. Therefore, regionally it is ensured that where we gradually cut back a pit, we will be able to ensure a workplace very close, in the same mining basin, for the miners working there.

Perhaps we made a mistake, collectively, in that the resolution was late in being published and sent down to the enterprises. The interpretation of this was late in taking place, as was the process of informing the people. We are now trying to make up for this. After this session of the presidium, we will inform our miners. Not quite 1 month separates us from the Miners' Day program. On Miners' Day, we wish to make this the main program.

Kapolyi Attends Trade Union Meeting

LD081453 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the Mining Industry Workers' Trade Union is meeting today in the presence of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. They are to discuss the program for the eighties, and what the government's decision a few weeks ago to close down 14 mines really means. Peter Marvanyi reports: [passage omitted]

[Marvanyi] The brief wording of the short communique has caused a great deal of misunderstanding. Some people believed that the closure of the 14 mines would take place soon. So one of the objectives of today's session of the presidium is to clarify what it all means.

Thus, some of the 14 mines in Borsad, Nograd and Veszprem Counties will become exhausted and production will therefore cease. Some of the other mines will not be closed down; they will be merged with other mines so they will cease merely as indepedent operations, but otherwise they will stay open. And the remaining mines of the 14 are today operating at a loss but if they are able to reverse this trend, they will survive past 1990.

In other words, these measures are not of the kind set out to scale down coalmining in the sixties. On the contrary, today's task is rationalization and even the preparation of the opening of new, long-lasting coal mines. The expansion of the deep working mines of Dubicsany and Ajka-2 as well as the open-cast mine of Buekkabrany represents the opening of coal reserves amounting to hundreds of millions of tons. So, the 3 mines together will produce more coal than the current output of the 14 mines in question.

The fact that there have been substantial wage increases in the mining industry this year -- and that the distribution of another 50 million forints among mines that have overfulfilled their target is about to be decided in the next few days -- also proves that the objective is expansion and not reduction.

LAZAR, OFFICIALS ATTEND GRAND PRIX OPENING RACE

LD101307 Budapest MTI in English 1257 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 10 (MTI) -- According to estimates, about 180,000 Hungarian and foreign spectators were present at Hungaroring, the race track at Mogyorod, next to Budapest, constructed for the Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix. And thanks to television some 1,000 million viewers all over the world watched the world championship Formula 1 heat, the first one held in a socialist country.

The heat was stiffling as the spectulators arrived, well over 30 degrees c in the shade, while on the track and the sun-light hillside thermometers showed a sweltering 45.

Present in the grandstands were many leading and significant personalities from the Hungarian political, economic, social and sports world. Many of the diplomats accredited to Budapest appeared as did people at the top of international racing car life. Several hundred journalists, radio and television reporters were out to give onsite accounts of events.

Present to watch the heat were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers and chief patron of the Hungarian Grand Prix, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Lajos Czinege deputy prime minister, and Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The excellent, up to day track, built in record time was noted, with admiration expressed for the designers and construction staff. It was stressed by many that Hungary considers the race as outstanding important not only from the sports point of view, since it also knows that an international event like this is a chance for the world to become better acquainted with Hungary's everyday life, with the work of the people living here. The organizers are confident of the success of the race from the economic and touristic points of view, too.

POSSIBLE USE OF REFERENDUMS ON LOCAL ISSUES VIEWED

AU081208 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 5 August on page 4 carries a 1,200-word interview by Pal Kara and Gyorgy Wiener, scientific staff members of the Institute of State Administration and Organization, to Judit Horvath entitled: "Decisions With the Support of the Majority -- Thoughts About Referendum." The topic of the interview is the possibility of conducting referendums at local level on local issues.

Asked about the possibilities of introducing the referendum as a means of popular support for decisions directly affecting them, mainly in small countries, Pal Kara and Gyorgy Wiener, the authors of a study on this subject entitled: "The Possibilities of Introducing Referendums at the Local Councils" and published in the May issue of the BULLETIN OF JURISPRUDENCE [JOGTUDOMANYI KOZLONY], say that "elements of a referendum have already been used in village meetings and in the issue of settlement development contributions, for example." The authors believe that society "has become fit for the introduction of referendum."

Asked about further areas in which referendums can be used in making decisions, the authors of the study mention the possibilities of direct popular participation in decisions affecting major development goals and the priorities of development projects, the adoption of a general systematization plan of the settlements, and the purpose and size of the settlement development contributions. As for the technical aspect of carrying out the referendum, the authors say that "only citizens of a particular settlement who appear of the voters register would be able to participate in a referendum."

The authors of the study conclude their interview by claiming that the system of referendums in local matters would contribute to the councils' ability to decide correctly rather than reduce their influence and prestige.

DATA ON ENTERPRISES TO BE MADE PUBLIC

LD101015 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Henceforth enterprises and cooperatives may no longer keep secret their data relating to assets, sales returns, and profits. In the terms of the amended decree of the minister of finance, this data will be lodged by the managing organization at the court of registration, where anyone may inspect it. those enterprises and cooperatives which have issued bonds will, in addition, also be obliged to make public the data in question at least once a year [words indistinct]. In the terms of the decree, those who are interested will be able to gain information about those organizations which do not figure in the register of firms. They may do this at the registry authority.

SEVERE DROUGHT THREATENING CORN CROP

LD081102 Budapest MTI in English 0848 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI) -- Almost the whole territory of Hungary is hit by a severe drought, Friday's "MAGYAR HIRLAP" writes. The drought which started in May is threatening all plants particularly maize. Experts say that the maize crop will only reach the average if there will be at least 20 to 30 mm of rain in the coming days.

Out of the 6.5 million hectares of cultivated land and 4.7 million hectares of farmland of the country a mere 316 thousand hectares can be irrigated. So far a third of that area could be irrigated as several farms had not appropriately prepared for irrigation because of the previous rainy period.

PAPER NOTES MANPOWER MOVEMENT WITHIN CEMA STATES

AU081226 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] According to estimates, there are more than 200,000 people from the socialist countries working in other CEMA countries and the flow of manpower is increasing from year to year, writes the Polish press agency INTERPRESS.

Among the Poles, there are 12,000 people working in the neighboring CSSR, the majority of them being border area commuters. They are working on the construction of power stations, sugar processing plants, textile factories, sulfuric acid plants, and residential districts. There are Polish workers and experts in the Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR, and Cuba. In the Soviet Union, for example, the nuclear power stations at Kursk, Smolensk, and Khmelnitskiy are being built with the contribution of these workers and experts. In other places, and thus in Hungary and the GDR too, they are participating in pipeline construction, the reconstruction of buildings, and the construction of residential areas, as well as in the construction of power stations. The greatest demand for manpower from the CEMA countries is in the Soviet Union. Today, there are Bulgarian, GDR, CSSR, and Cuban experts and workers working at industrial sites in Kursk and in the construction of oil and gas industry plants. The forests of the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic are exploited with the help of Bulgarian forest workers.

Vietnamese, Mongolian, and Cuban workers who are trained as skilled workers are working in the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Poland and Hungary. More than 17,000 Mongolian workers have received professional training in the Soviet Union since 1962 and Vietnamese workers are trained in the GDR and Bulgaria. Some 39,000 Hungarian young people have received skilled worker diplomas in the GDR since 1967. Hungary has trained 1,300 Cubans in recent years.

The manpower mobility among the socialist countries is a planned, organized, and regulated process which reflects the international division of labor and integration. The diversity of forms of cooperation, however, raises the problems in the flow of manpower. Thus, one issue in needs of solution is, for example, the need for better coordination of the principles and conditions in which the socialist countries accept the foreign workers and professional trainees. This is all the more important as, in CEMA, work "at the neighbors" is expected to increase in the future -- writes the Polish press agency Interpress.

PAPER REPORTS HUNGARY-ISRAEL RELATIONS LIKELY

TA101038 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpts] "The next country to follow Poland in resuming ties with Israel will probably be Hungary." This was said by political sources in Jerusalem yesterday.

The political sources said that Hungary has better economic and cultural ties with Israel than does Poland, and to judge by all the hints which have accumulated throughout last year there are good chances that it intends to follow in Warsaw's footsteps. Obviously such a development depends upon the quiet agreement of the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Rachel Berger, the MA'ARIV corresspondent in Cologne, reports that sources in the Israeli Embassy in Bonn have said that as far as diplomatic relations go the Netherlands will continue to represent Israel in Warsaw and the Israeli diplomat will serve, therefore, under the Dutch flag. Meanwhile, the repair work in the old Israeli Embassy building in Warsaw is being completed.

BUJAK ADVISER LEWICKI PUBLICLY REPENTS

LD102120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] As a result of the law passed by the Sejm on special procedures for perpetrators of selected offenses, a number of people imprisoned for crimes against the state and public order have undertaken initiatives in order to benefit from the benevolence of the law.

For example, Assistant Professor Zbigniew Lewicki, Warsaw University academic who was temporarily arrested in connection with the investigation of Zbigniew Bujak and other people operating in the so-called underground structures and who was a former political adviser to Bujak, several days ago sent a letter to the prosecutors, the text of which he agreed to personally present before television cameras. Here is his statement.

[Begin Lewicki recording] My name is Zbigniew Lewicki. I am a member of the faculty, and since 31 May of this year I have been under investigative arrest, facing charges of giving aid to people in hiding, specifically to Zbigniew Bujak. The law on special procedures for the perpetrators of selected offenses has provided me with the opportunity to gain my freedom and I wish to benefit from it. I am aware that, in benefitting from it, I take on the obligations resulting from it to abandon my earlier activities and to respect the established legal order.

For my part, I cannot seriously state that I had not been aware of the risks to which persons violating the law were subjecting themselves, but I personally have become convinced that loss of freedom is a concept which can be understood only through personal experience. [end recording]

Up until yesterday 132 people who had conducted criminal activity against the state and public order have benefitted from the benevolence of the law on special procedures for the perpetrators of selected offenses.

TOTAL FREED UNDER AMNESTY LAW REACHES 8,559

LD082033 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The number of people freed from penal institutions on the basis of the law on special penal procedures in relation to the perpetrators of certain crimes has reached 8,559, including 774 women. Seventy-six people who were charged with crimes against the state or public order have benefited from the laws; forty persons have given themselves up to the pursuing organs, revealing precisely the activity they carried out. All of them have since returned to their homes.

JARUZELSKI VISITS SHOE FACTORY IN RADOM

LD101402 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 Aug 86

[From the "Seven Days Home and Abroad" program with an unidentified presenter]

[Text] [Presenter] Members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee [words indistinct] instead of holding a meeting in Warsaw traveled to the regions to listen to opinions of workteams and party organizations on even the working people's minor problems.

Open and sincere talks took place in many places and enterprises. Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the Radoskor in Radom [footwear factory]. These are fragments of the first secretary's talks with that factory's employees recorded by a radio reporter. The talks took place during a breakfast break.

[Begin recording] [Jaruzelski] Are you ladies working at these patterns?

[Woman worker] Yes.

[Jaruzelski] How many of these can you make during one shift?

[Woman worker] How many? It depends upon the pattern, on what the pattern looks like. For example, (?division) 27 can produce 700 or 800 pairs a day. Other divisions, for example, can produce 80 or 90 pairs of boots.

[Jaruzelski] But of course there are norms regulating this?

[Woman worker] Yes, of course, there are norms...

[Jaruzelski interrupting] Ladies, do you do piece work?

[Woman worker] Yes, this is piece-work.

[Jaruzelski] I have heard that you have just had a 3-week break...

[Woman worker interrupting] Yes, employee holidays...

[Jaruzelski interrupting] And you had holidays. Does the factory have its own holiday homes?

[Woman worker] Yes, it does. We have holiday camps in Dziwnowko and Roznow.

[Jaruzelski] Have any of you ladies taken the advantage of the holiday home?

[Woman worker] Not this year.

[Another woman worker] Neither have I. In fact, none of us. But I did go to Roznow in previous years, for example.

[Jaruzelski] What about children?

[Woman worker] We do not have children, yet. [laughter]

[Jaruzelski] Oh, yes, that was a tactless question, such young people, and I at once ask about children. But, there certainly will be children?

[Woman worker] Probably, yes.

[Jaruzelski] I am sorry for interrupting your breakfast...

[Workers, interrupting] Never mind.

[Jaruzelski] I wish you all the best.

[Workers] Thank you. [end recording]

FURTHER-ON URBAN 29 JULY NEWS CONFERENCE

AU071931 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Aug 86 p 4

["Transcript" of the 29 July news conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Werner Sonne, ARD: The Israeli Government announced yesterday that a consular office is to be opened in Warsaw soon. Can you confirm this?

Urban: No, I have already reported in detail what is at stake in this case. I said that an official will represent Israel; consular affairs within the Dutch Embassy. He will represent more than consular affairs. He also has certain tasks to fulfill. I have discussed various aspects of this matter, which has now been settled and which we hope will be implemented in the fall. [passage omitted]

Renata Marsch, DPA: Jedynak's trial was supposed to begin today, but has suddenly been postponed. Can you tell us why?

Urban: I cannot. I have no information. Please ask the spokesman for justice about possible reasons for this delay. [passage omitted]

Matthew Vita, AP: At the congress, General Jaruzelski spoke about setting up a group of persons charged with controlling the implementaion of civic rights. In a way this project was connected with a planned amnesty. Could you tell us whether negotiations are in progress to attract certain oppositionists to this project in exchange for amnesty?

Urban: I think you confuse three different issues. The first is the plan and the political decision to appoint spokesmen for social interests who would also watch over civic rights. The second is the idea for establishing a new consultative body within the State Council. The form of this body has still not been decided, but it would include persons from outside of the PRON and would act as a partner to the PRON in determining many essential problems. The point of this exercise is to expand the range of national agreement and dialogue.

Certain talks have been initiated in this regard, and I think they will continue in the fall. However, I still have nothing concrete to tell you on this matter. Please, do not think that something may happen overnight. There is no direct link between this plan, this new demonstration of our conciliatory posture, and this political measure, on the one hand, and the Sejm law on the special treatment of some crimes. There is only an indirect link in that the present amnesty-like gesture, which is not an amnesty proper, has created a general political climate and mood that are favorable to the initiative mentioned by you.

Kevin Ruane, BCC: Minister, could you tell us more exactly what kind of persons should be attracted by that initiative to the activities in question -- to the group connected with the State Council -- aimed at watching over implementation of civic rights?

Urban: We have in mind the persons whose views are different enough from the pluralistic views of PRON members not to want to join the PRON, but who respect the political principles of the Constitution and wish to act in line with these principles [passage omitted]

Kevin Ruane: About that social consultative council. Does your statement suggest that anyone who wishes to join that body will be entitled to do so or that in a way certain persons will be automatically excluded?

Urban: You have again confused two different notions. The general political formula is that anyone who respects the principles of the Polish Constitution is welcome as a partner in dialogue and national agreement. Of course, we should not interpret this project to imply that if a body is set up, every person who declares himself politically reliable will be invited to join it. Only persons of some rank and representation are invited to join councils, bodies, and teams.

Joerg Bremer, FAZ [FRANKFURTER ALLEGMEINE ZEITUNG]: Has the State Council invited some persons to join the group in question?

Urban: I have nothing to say on this subject. Relevant procedures do not allow for public statements about talks. These are delicate issues to be discussed confidentially.

Editor Younger, CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Minister, please spare us the time and effort to find out about the credibility of the rumors that suggest that very soon you intend to give up your work as the press spokesman and to go over to some other work or to assume another position.

Urban: I know nothing about such rumors and have no intention of giving up my work. [passage omitted]

Kevin Ruane: Minister, could you confirm that the printing plants that print ZYCIE WARSZAWY among other publications went on strike 2 weeks ago? Is it possible for you to tell us the reasons for the problems that cropped up in the works and how these problems were solved?

Urban: I am unable to confirm your information because I know nothing about this event. I think your information is false, but I am not quite certain because I was away from Warsaw for 3 weeks and it is possible that I have overlooked some events. But I can tell you that in any case nothing serious happened.

Matthew Vita: Could you tell us about the progress in the legislation on banishment?

Urban: No such legislative work is taking place. [passage omitted]

Dominique Garraud, AFP: The 17 July law does not apply to some articles of the Penal Code, but it does apply to Article 126 under which Father Zych and the killers of Sergeant Karos were convicted. Does this mean that they and other persons concerned are eligible to benefit by the amnesty and go free?

Urban: It is a pity you did not ask this question at the news conference with the minister of justice and the prosecutor general. Yours is a specialized legal question, and I am unable to answer it. Please ask the spokesman for the Prosecutor's Office. I cannot remember your question verbatim, but I understand that the 17 July law does not apply to homicide, but this does not mean that other humanitarian considerations provided by the normal standing legal enactments cannot be applied. Still, I have no knowledge about this subject. [passage omitted]

SZELACHOWSKI RECEIVES VISTING IRAQI DELEGATION

LD081537 Warsaw PAP In English 1544 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 8 -- Vice President of the Council of State Tadeusz Szelachowski received today a delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq headed by its Deputy Chairman Baha'a al-Din U-Ahmad currently on a visit to Poland.

The sides underscored the useful role of parliamentary contacts for the successful development of all Polish-Iraqi relations and pointed out that the hitherto achievements of bilateral cooperation between Poland and Iraq should be maintained and enriched in the interest of both countries and nations.

The meeting was attended by member of the Council of State, Sejm (parliament) deputy Wladyslaw Jonkisz. Also present was the ambassador of Iraq to Poland, Hikmat A. Sattar Husayn.

The eight-day visit of the delegation of the National Assembly of Iraq to Poland was the first direct contact between the Sejm and the National Assembly of Iraq and an important element of all the developing mutually advantageous political, economic and cultural relations between both countries.

In the course of their visit the Iraqi parliamentarians met the many officials of Polish political and economic life with whom they exchanged views on the most important issues of bilateral relations, the international situation and especially the political situaton in countries of the Middle East and the Mediterranean basin.

Both sides agreed on the need to strengthen efforts to preserve global peace and peacefully solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Members of the Iraqi delegation also visited the Tarnobrzeg and Cracow Voivodships and acquainted themselves with the social-economic issues of those regions. They also visited the former Auschwitz death camp in Oswiecim where they paid tribute to the victims of Nazi genocide.

The delegation of Iraqi parliamentarians passed on an invitation in the name of the chairman of the National Assembly of Iraq to Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski inviting him to pay a visit to Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DISSIDENTS EXPECTED TO JOIN ECONOMIC EFFORTS

AU071850 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Jul 86 p 4

[Leszek Zienkowski article: "To Accelerate, To Change"]

[Excerpts] During the 10th party congress we often heard the word "acceleration" as something that our economy needs and as somethihg that may be of decisive importance for our country's future. However, some of the television interviews with congress participants and some congress statements give rise to concern. There must be some misunderstanding in this connection, because the idea of "acceleration" has often been presented as a more rapid implementation of issues such as rationalizing ideas, decisions on distribution of materials, or various requests. [passage omitted]

However, no matter what great efforts we make to accelerate our tasks, such efforts alone are not enough to achieve true acceleration because Poland's situation in the last quarter of the 20th century demands not so much an acceleration of the rate of production increases, although they are welcome, as the modernization of the economy and a race to catch up with the runaway leaders of the highly developed countries.

If we had to choose between assigning funds to tasks that increase the quantity of our production in its present or a slightly changed form and to tasks that change production technologies and that produce new lines that are technologically and qualitatively different from the present lines, we should go for the latter. There is an urgent need for accelerating changes in this regard if Poland is not to find itself outside the European economy at the turn of the century. [passage omitted]

The drama of our situation is generated by the fact that for a large part of our people the increased consumption even of the products that can now be bought is of extremely essential importance. After all, many families live below the official social minimum, but it is not only they that continue to wait for increased consumption. The slogan that we should work for the benefit of the future generations, to create a "second Poland," and to tighten our belts "for today" has now lost its appeal as a result of the experience in the past 40 years.

I do not believe that we can count on crucial increases in work efficiency, even on the part of the persons whose wages are now relatively high, without increasing real wages. The era of the labor enthusiasts expecting no individual benefits for their efforts is a thing of the past. What we can now see is that many efficient and energetic workers leave the socialized sector to join the nonsocialized one and lthe so-called secondary economy. In both cases they have better opportunities to exploit their ideas, initiatives, and energy in order to obtain higher incomes. By the way, "the secondary economy" does not always have to be an activity that is drastically in conflict with the law. After all, it includes individual work accomplished outside of one's normal working hours. The only offense in this connection is failure to pay taxes, but the moral evaluation of this offense is still very mild not only in this country. [passage omitted]

It is hard to expect that our people will accept the policy of assigning large funds to projects and structural changes that will produce increased consumption only in 20-30 years. On the other hand, scientific and technological progress to modernize the economy cannot be achieved without large funds and investments, which cuts down current consumption. The only way out is a reasonable compromise: To curb funds for the sectors that will not produce any results in the next few years and to increase funds on modernization and investments that will produce quick production results in the form of finished goods.

"Acceleration" cannot be decreed or achieved only by assigning funds, however large. It is also necessary to create conditions for triggering one's enterprising and innovating spirit and for exploiting the world's leading scientific and technological thought. [passage omitted]

I would like to believe that the government will not be guilty of failing to match its words about modernizing the economy with its deeds in this regard, that it is convinced that economic decisions and responsibility for them should be decentralized and production should be allowed a greater scope for self-adjustment, and that declarations about national agreement are not understood as a pseudoagreement involving the full recognition of what the government believes in, but as a certain compromise within the framework of the Constitution. At the same time, I would like to believe that at least the more sensible political oppositionists are ready to put the country's economic interests above their own political convictions and join in the reconstruction of our economy and that the "undecided," who are now passive, will effectively participate in our economic life and thus find opportunities for self-realization, no matter where they work and what positions they occupy.

BRIEFS

SKIERNIEWICE FIRST SECRETARY -- Leszek Miller, until now director of the Central Committee Youth Department, was appointed first secretary of the Skierniewice Voivodship PZPR Committee at this committee's plenum on 30 July on the Politburo's recommendation. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul p 2 AU]

NEW CULTURE UNDERSECRETARY -- At the recommendation of the minister of culture and art, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynek undersecretary of state in this ministry because of the early recall of Andrzej Rajewski, who has been appointed SD Central Committee secretary. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

SOVIET PARTY DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation from the Kharkov CPSU Obkom headed by its first secretary, Central Committee member V. Mishnichenko, visited Poland from 28 July to 2 August at the invitation of the PZPR voivodship committees of Poznan and Kalisz. Poznan and Kalisz have been maintaining close contact with Kharkov for many years. Both sides informed each other about the tasks for party cells stemming from the 27th CPSU and 10th PZPR Congresses. The delegation was received by Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Central Committee Political-Organizational Department. Jan Janicki, first secretary of the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR Committee, also took part in the talks. Mieczyslaw Sienkiwicz, adviser at the USSR embassy, was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL SUBSIDIES -- In 1985 the Cultural Development Fund had to spend Z11.231 billion to cover the losses of the artistic insitutions. In 1984 it had to spend Z9,081,100,000 for this purpose. The largest losses were incurred in decreasing order by the following institutions: dramatic theaters, operas, symphonic orchestras, and operettas. Popular entertainment made a profit of Z7.2 million compared with Z86.9 million in 1984. Some 107 million spectators frequented cinemas compared with 127.6 million in 1984, and circus shows were watched by 3.6 million patrons compared with 4.2 million in 1984. The patronage of discoteques increased from 509,000 in 1984 to 595,000 in 1985. [Summary] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2-3 Aug 86 p 3 AU]

MESSAGES EXCHANGED AT MOSCOW TOTU-RYZHKOV MEETING

AU072101 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Moscow 5 Aug (AGERPRES) -- On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, a warm message of friendship, good health, and new successes was conveyed to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of prosperity to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Likewise, on behalf of the leadership of the party and the state of the SR of Romania, comradely greetings and best wishes were conveyed to Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers expressed thanks for the message and asked that warmest wishes for health and personal happiness the conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for new successes and ever greater achievements to the friendly Romanian people, on behalf of comrade M.S. Gorbachev and on his own behalf.

The exchange of message took place on the occasion of N.I. Ryzhkov receiving Comrade Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania.

During the working meeting, the course of Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation and ways of developing and diversifying it were analyzed.

The meeting was attended by A.K. Antonov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international cooperation; and Traina Dudas, Romanian's ambassador to the USSR.

STOIAN MEETS SHAMIR, OTHERS IN TEL AVIV

AU081916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tel Aviv AGERPRES 8/8/1986 -- Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now visiting Israel, met Yitzhaq Shamir, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairsa of the State of Isreal.

Yitzhaq Shamir appreciated highly the activity and preoccupations of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania with solving the Middle East problems, as well as his initiatives regarding international detente, disarmament and providing peace in the world.

The interview occasioned an exchange of opinions on the evolution of the bilateral relations as well as on certain current international issues. The sides expressed satisfaction at the evolution of the relations between the two countries to continue the efforts for a further development of the relations between Romania and Israel, particularly in the field of economic collaboration and cooperation.

The sides also exchanged views on the current international problems, stressing the need for an intensification of efforts in view of solving the Middle East problems. Ion Stoian presented the Romanian stance on the ways to solve the conflict in the zone. During the talks the sides underscored the need to step up efforts for a passage to the implementaion of concrete measures in the field of disarmament, detente, security and international cooperation.

During his visit of Israel Ion Stoian also met and talked with Uzi Baram, general secretary of the Israel Labour Party, Elazar Granot, general secretary of the Mapam [United Workers Party] of Israel, as well as with members of government and other Israeli officials.

SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA RATIFIED

AU081638 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 08/08/1986 -- The ratification instruments of the agreement on social security between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah, signed in Tripoli on March 5, 1985, were exchanged in Bucharest on Friday August 8.

The instruments are exchanged by Traian Pop, Romanian deputy foreign minister, and Ibrahim Guedira, director general of the Social Security Fund of the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah.

POP, VADUVA MEET YEMENI DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU101729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/8/1986 -- Consultations were conducted in Bucharest between a delegation of the Romanian Foreign Affairs Ministry, led by Traian Pop, deputy minister, and a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, led by Mohammad Ahmad al-Iryani, deputy minister.

The Yemeni chief delegate was received by Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. On the occasion the stage was examined reached by bilateral relations in the political, economic, cultural and other domains of joint interest and opinions were exchanged on current international questions.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMY PLANS SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU081656 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1635 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Havana AGERPRES 8/8/1986 -- A protocol on the coordination of the national economy plans of Romania and Cuba for 1986-1990 was signed in Havana by Ion Ceausescu, first vice-chairman, minister-secretary of state at the State Planning Committee, and Jose Lopez Moreno, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, president of the Central Planning Board.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU081904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/8/1986 -- On Friday, August 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Nathu Ram Verma who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Republic of India to Romania.

Handing over his letters of credence Ambassador Nathu Ram Verma said that he had been entrusted with the pleasant mission of conveying President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and the best wishes from the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh, and the friendly Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity from the government and people of India.

The address the ambassador presented on the occasion highlights the traditional Romanian-Indian relations of friendship and cooperation, the prospects of expanding economic cooperation and goods exchanges between Romania and India and expresses the wish to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation. Stressing that both states' stance on international questions are similar or very close, the address assesses Romania's efforts towards the cessatin of the arms rce, towards disarmament, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of the new international economic order, the settlement of the major problems of the present-day world in the peoples interests.

Receiving the letters of credence President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed and conveyed the president of the Republic of India the best wishes of health and personal happiness, and the friendly Indian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

In his address the Romanian head of state emphasised the fine links of friendship and cooperation between romania and India -- grounded on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect -- and stressed that all conditions were in place so that, through joint efforts, these ties further expand and consolidate for the benefit of the friendly Romanian and Indian peoples, in the interest of the general cause of peace and international understanding.

Socialist Romania, the address further shows, militates for the lessening of tension in the world, for disarmament, for a policy of peace, independence and broad cooperation among peoples.

The address sets forth Romania's stand on the need to eradicate underdevelopment and build the new world economic order. The conviction is expressed that Romania and India will further cooperate actively for a constructive solution to all the major problems facing our epoch.

After the presentation of credentials President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed with Ambassador Nathu Ram Verma.

The credential presentation ceremony was attended by Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister, and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential and State Council secretary.

GROUP PROTESTS ADVENTIST CHURCH DESTRUCTION

LD081507 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Bucharest said Romanian authorities have begun demolishing a Seventh-Day Adventist Church center in Bucharest, whose members staged a rare protest against its destruction. They said workmen yesterday began to remove window frames and the roof of the building, which stands in an area under redevelopment in the center of the capital. The British-based religious-rights organization, Keston College, reported yesterday that 200 members of the church occupied the church and adjoining buildings late last month. The report said the occupiers were demanding guarantees of space elsewhere to construct an alternative church center. Gestures of opposition to the communist government are unusual in Romania. Diplomats in Bucharest say the Romanian authorities keep tight control of evangelical sects like the Adventists and the Baptists.

ION NICOLAE RECEIVED BY COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

AU091729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/8/1986 -- President Virgilio Barco Vargas of Colombia received Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, personal envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the inauguration ceremony of the new Colombian head of state.

Messages were exchanged on the occasion between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of Colombia.

The wish was expressed that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Colombia cooperate for the expansion and intensification of bilateral links and the need was underscored to place emphasis on the possibility of cooperation between the two states in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural areas.

Ion M. Nicolae had talks with personalities of the political and economic life of Colombia, with Colombian businessmen when possibilities were analysed of expanding the cooperation between Romania and Colombia in various domains of mutual interests.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ALGERIAN ENVOY

AU011156 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1042 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/8/1986 -- On Friday, August 1, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Snagov Abdenour Bekka, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Bucharest, on the conclusion of his mission in Romania.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere.

DANUBE-BUCHAREST CANAL CONSTRUCTION SITE OPENED

AU051515 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1437 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/8/1986 -- A youth construction site opened on August 5 along the route of the future Danube-system which will make Bucharest a Danubian port. Along several years, the young construction workers will perform operations amounting to 2.28 thousand million lei in terms of value.

The Danube-Bucharest ship canal will also provide for an efficient use of the Arges River for both irrigations and power generation and water supply to localities and economic units along the route.

The meeting (?on the opening of) construction works on the Danube-Bucharest canal youth national site was attended by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth.

PEJIC MEETS WITH LIBYANS, DISCUSSES SUMMIT

LD081114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dragoslav Pejic was in Tripoli on 6 and 7 August, where he had consultations with officials of the Libyan foreign ministry on the activities of the nonaligned and the forthcoming eighth conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

In exhaustive talks with Muftakhar Madi [name as received], member of the Secretariat of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, views were exchanged on the most important questions which will be examined at the forthcoming summit in Harare, particularly on the explosive situation in southern Africa, the Middle East, the situation in the Mediterranean and the critical position of the developing countries.

Both sides stressed the need for the more active involvement of the Nonaligned Movement in resolving all these questions, which are of vital importance for the independence, security and development of the nonaligned countries.

REPORTAGE ON MAMULA TALKS WITH SOVIET ARMY GENERAL

Cooperation Discussed

LD081548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today Army General Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who is paying a brief visit to our country.

Talks between the federal secretary for national defense and the visitor from the friendly socialist country focused on the further development of inter-army cooperation. The talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were attended by Rear Admiral Petar Simic, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The reception and talks were also attended by Major General Vyacheslav Pronin, military, naval and air attache of the USSR Armed Forces to Yugoslavia. Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev today also met Georgije Jovicic, chairman of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

General Departs

LD091215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Army General Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, who had been paying a brief visit to our country, left Belgrade today. At Batajnica airport the visitor from the friendly socialist country was seen off by Rear Admiral Petar Simic, head of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Also present were Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy to Yugoslavia, and Major General Vyacheslav Pronin, military, naval and air attache.

DJURANOVIC HEADS DELEGATION TO PAKISTAN

LD101208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency member Vesselin Djuranovic arrived on a three-day working and friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan today. Djuranovic was welcomed at Islamabad airport by Pakistan's National Assembly President Hamid Nasir Chatha, members of the government, senators, deputies and non-aligned ambassadors to Pakistan.

Besides Djuranovic, the Yugoslav delegation includes Federal Foreign Trade Secretary Sava Vojkov and Federal Foreign Affairs Assistance Secretary Jovan Pecenovic.

Numerous press commentaries here stressing the identical nature of views held by Yugoslavia and Pakistan on many international and regional issues and the extensive possibilities for the promotion of economic and other forms of cooperation between the two countries bear witness to the importance attributed to the Yugoslav delegation's visit to Pakistan.

The press commentaries particularly stress the importance of the movement of non-alignment, of which both countries are members, in the fight for world peace. Yugoslavia's special role as one of the founders of the movement is also underlined.

REPORTAGE ON CULAFIC DISCUSSIONS ON SECURITY

Meets With Algerian FLN Member

LD091516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Budav, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for internal affairs, today met M'hamed Hadj Yala, minister of interior and localities and member of the FLN Politburo of Algeria, and had extensive talks with him. As well as cooperation between the internal affairs organs of the two nonaligned friendly countries, Culafic and Yala discussed some issues concerning the suppression of international terrorism and various forms of organized international crime.

Both sides expressed the readiness and need to take further measures to suppress international terror. Terrorism, as well as other forms of international crime, is not confined to state borders and it is therefore of joint interest and great importance for the world's security to oppose all forms of threat to human lives and material goods. The two countries have coordinated views on the questions of terrorism. Yugoslavia and Algeria will continue to give support to liberation movements, and also wage a merciless struggle against all the forms of organized international terrorism. They also reached agreement whereby they will continue to develop and promote cooperation between the two departments [of internal affairs] as regards all the other issues in the interst of the security of the two countries, which was assessed to contribute to the successful development of comprehensive friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria.

Meets With Austrian Counterpart

LD102132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] Budva, August 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Internal Affairs Secretary Dobroslav Culafic met here today with his Austrian counterpart Karl Blecha who is holidaying in Yugoslavia.

Culafic and Blecha assessed that the cooperation between the two countries' internal affairs organs was developing satisfactorily.

Special emphasis was laid on cooperation in combating international terrorism which is taking on drastic and dangerous proportions. Culafic and Blecha stressed the need to enhance cooperation in fighting all other forms of organized international crime.

LCY CC ADOPTS POSITIONS ON ECONOMIC POLICY

AU081049 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 86 p 1, 3

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee yesterday adopted positions on the ideopolitical questions of implementing development and economic policy in 1986 and on the tasks of the LC and other subjective forces in overcoming unfavorable economic trends and implementing economic stabilization.

At its second session, the LCY Central Committee discussed current problems in implementing development and economic policy in 1986 and, starting from the views of the 13th LCY Congress, established specific tasks of the LC and other subjective socialist forces in halting unfavorable economic trends, increasing production and exports, overcoming basic generators of inflation, and realizing development and economic policy in this year as successfully as possible. In doing this, the LC started primarily from the complex nature of problems in economic development and the possible grave consequences of present unfavorable trends on the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and on our further economic, social, and cultural development. The Central Committee is of the opinion that we are obliged to do this by what was expressed at the 13th LCY Congress -- unity, readiness, resoluteness, and the sense of necessity that the existing situation be more significantly changed toward overcoming the gap between the real situation and the essential tenents of the LC and our society on the further development of socialist self-management and production forces.

The LCY Central Committee assesses that economic trends in the first half of this year are not in first half of this year are not in conformity with the aims and tasks of the Medium-Term Plan, of the development and economic policy, and of the economic stabilization policy on the whole. The increase of industrial production is slowing down, exports are decreasing, and the balance of payment deficits is on the rise. Public expenditure, communal spending, and personal consumption have exceeded the established policy and the income realized. The position of associated labor organizations in income distribution is aggravating further and their power of accumulation and reproduction and the efficacy of production are decreasing. Inflation is rising to a very high level and negatively affecting the standard of living of working people. The main cause of those trends and of the aggravation of the economic crisis lies in the slow and incomplete implementation of the tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the ultimate establishment of economic policy measures, delay in the development of socialist self-management, in opposition and inadequate organization, and in the insufficient engagement of the LCY and all other subjective forces in performing the tasks of development and economic policy and economic stabilization in general.

In order to overcome the economic crisis and other phenomena in society which are of the nature of a crisis, and in order to fulfil all the tasks of the 13th LCY Congress, the LCY must be more active and its ideological, action, and organizational unity must be strengthened, above all from the point of view of establishing and realizing the operational programs of activity in the mobilization of working people and citizens to realize specific tasks in the struggle for economic stabilization in every basic organization of associated labor, and every local, self-management, and sociopolitical community and organization.

LC organs and organizations, and especially central and provincial LC committees have a special responsibility and obligation in the struggle to halt unfavorable tendencies in the economy and in performing tasks of socioeconomic development in this year. They are obliged to start political action in organizations of associated labor, in self-management organs, delegate assemblies, and especially in the councils of associated labor and other organs and organizations, a political action on the realization of the tasks of economic stabilizations in this year. The LCY Central Committee points out the need for resolutely overcoming all opposition, hesitation, and the activity of statist, technobureaucratic, and other forces that oppose the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and further development of socialist self-management.

It is particularly stressed that it is unacceptable and damaging to reopen dilemmas about questions on which accords have been reached and the LCY policy adopted. Stressing the need for a timely and comprehensive preception of the effects of the measures being undertaken and the need to fully inform the public about the substance and effect of these measures, the LC must resolutely oppose the climate of mistrust and of an unfounded and malicious criticism of the activities of the self-managing and state organs which makes the implementation of the set policy difficult.

The Central Committee particularly points out the need for intensified activities of the communists in the direction of a wider involvement of the working people and citizens, and all the organized subjective forces of society in the institutions of the delegate and political system as a whole, and in strengthening the reponsibility of the institutions of this system at all levels from the commune to the republic, the provinces, and the federation for the implementation of the policy adopted and the elimination of the present economic and other difficulties on the road of further successful development of our society.

The LCY Central Committee assesses that the present unfavorable trends are leading to a further deterioration of the economic crisis. Therefore the LC and all other organized socialist forces of our society must resolutely and concretely become involved in cutting short the unfavorable trends and implementing the key tasks of the economic and development policy and of economic stabilization. The situation demands maximum mobilization, organization, and responsibility. Therefore, the LCY Central Committee extends full support to the basic course of measures and activities undertaken by the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly for the purpose of overcoming the unfavorable tendencies in economic trends and of ensuring more stable and equal conditions for economic operations, because this course is in harmony with the positions of the 13th LCY Congress and creates the conditions for the implementation of the Long Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Starting from the tasks and obligations that the 13th LCY Congress established in its resolutions, the Central Committee in particular stresses the need to do the following:

To elaborate and adopt the second stage of the implemenatation of the Long Term Economic Stabilization Program on the basis of a greater affirmation of economic laws and the market.

To ensure a resolute turn in society in the struggle against inflation and to strongly tighten up financial discipline -- especially in national banks, commercial bands, and associated labor organizations -- all on the basis of a complete and elaborate program of activities and measures.

To ensure that the self-managing socioeconomic position of workers in associated labor is strengthened and that associated labor organizations are made capable of becoming economically efficient commodity producers, as well as to ensure their responsibility for the results of their business operations.

To intensify the work at the SFRY Assembly so that by the end of this year one can adopt the unified strategy of the technological development of the country and the unified strategy of joining the international division of labor.

To make the policy of relying on our own operational forces as soon as possible.

To accelerate the adoption and realization of joint development plans in individual economic sectors and of joint programs of development of production and exports in accordance with the mid-term plan for the development of the country.

The LCY Central Committee stresses the need to engage all subjective forces early in establishing the development and economic policy for 1987.

The LCY must struggle to achieve the position in which it is generally accepted that one can ensure a more permanent way out of the economic difficulties and create real prospects for successful social development by means of greater and more creative work, strengthening the qualitative elements of production, and activating one's own creative forces.

This requires that the decline in the participation of associated labor organizations in the social product be halted as soon as possible and that a gradual increase in this participation be ensured, that the present deviations from adopted policy of prersonal incomes distribution be overcome, and that their movement in accordance with the realized work and business results and the established relations in distribution be secured. The organizations and organs of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslvia have a special role and responsibility in performing these tasks.

The LCY Central Committee will directly engage in the implementation of these positions through realizing its work programs and through the activity of each one of its members.

Starting from assessments and positions adopted at this session, and on the basis of the operational program, the LCY Central Committee Presidium will instigate and follow the activity of the LC and other subjective forces in performing the tasks set at this session and inform the LCY Central Committee about this, the LCY Central Committee position points out.

The following two passages appear boxed within the body of the item.

Faster Changes

Through resolute activity at self-managing organs, delegate assemblies, and other institutions of the political system, one can successfully overcome statist-bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies and mobilize self-managing social subjects to find a way out of the crisis, performing efficient economic activities and operations [privredjivanje i poslovanje], and joining the international division of labor and modern scientific-technologicial process on an equal footing.

The Central Committee points out the necessity in this connection of speeding up the work on the changes in the political system in accordance with the Critical Analysis of the Political System and the results of the public debate about it.

The Call on the Class

The LCY Central Committee obliges communists and calls upon all working people in organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities to continue and itensify their activity and to engage to the maximum extent in the struggle to increase labor productivity, make fuller use of all factors of production, make economic activities more efficient, and do so by supporting the measures of economic policy and economic system, of the federal, republican, and provincial organs for stimulating production and exports, strengthening the material base of self-management, and reducing inflation. This is the way to increase income, to satisfy personal and common needs more widely to increase personal incomes, and to solve the problems of the standard of living more rapidly.

REPORTAGE ON 'CONCERN' OVER SLOVENIAN 'NATIONALISM'

Kucan CC Speech

AU101403 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 86 p4

"[Passage" from speech of President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia Milan Kucan at the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 24 July]

[Text] We must be concerned about the articles on Slovenia and the Slovenes in public information media in some other republics not in all, but nevertheless in a sufficently worrying volume and with a sufficiently pronounced and worrying tendency. Such writing has particularly intensified after the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia and the youth congress in Krsko, and especially after some speeches by youth delegates at the Federal Youth Congress. This has continued in some aspects especially in the reports of the television pool on the discussions at the 13th LCY Congress.

I do not want to generalize but what must cause concern to us on the basis of these writings is that certain pronouncedly negative sterotypes are being created about Slovenia and the Slovenes. This is not a stereotype, say, concerning possible onesided, insufficiently critical, and insufficiently constructive activities by party and other leaderships of our republic about which, of course, polemics, discussions, and dialogue are always possible and may be useful, but a stereotype referring to the nation and therefore causing concern.

Part of the fault for all this certainly lies with us and on the speeches which we have talked about, and we have stressed that everybody who makes a public speech, especially when he advances radical and far reaching proposals, bears responsibility for the ideological presentation to the public, for a poorly argued and inadequate presentation kills the idea. It concerned numerous good ideas and positions which would have received support in the Yugoslav public at large had they been presented in a different way. We must therefore analyze and perceive what we insufficiently take into consideration in our every political, ideological, economic, cultural, and other speech from the viewpoint of the relationships in all of Yugoslavia, and what they mean from the viewpoint of the country as a whole. We probably do not take sufficiently into account where and why the opinion is created in Yugoslavia that in this crisis situation the Slovenes, or rather Slovenia, or more correctly the Slovene economy, gain some kind of inflation rent.

This is a matter which we ourselves must analyze and assess. It is also necessary to discover the reasons why some of the public information media -- and it is not difficult to determine which these organs are -- are so tendentiously inclined against the situation in Slovenia. They also instigate nationalism in Slovenia and make our ideopolitical action very difficult.

BORBA Commentary

AU091725 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 86 p 4

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, August -- Slovenes (and not only them but also members of other peoples and nationalities who live in the SR of Slovenia) are more and more dissatisfied and unreconciled (which certainly is a good sign) with the picture of them and their republic that is being painted in other parts of Yugoslavia, because the gap between this fictitious and arranged representation and the truth is too big and is more difficult to tolerate than it was in the past, although even then the picture was onesided, which is to say incorrect.

Until recently, Slovenes were presented (or rather pictured) outside Slovenia as being almost supernaturally industrious, thrifty, and peaceful people, and now they are presented as selfish, lacking solidarity, as "wreckers" of unity, separatists, and almost exploiters. [passage omitted]

This "new phenomenon" was discussed as a serious sociopolitical problem at the recent session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia. Not only "others," but also their onesidedness and shortcomings were blamed for the present situation.

Some Slovene public information media are also making their "contribution" to complicate the situation and to pour oil on the fire. Among the media, the magazine TELEKS, published by DELO, has been leading recently; it very promptly reports and "deciphers," acording to its own feelings and views, all the little articles and statements in other republics which advance a fabricated picture of Solvenia and the Slovenes. [paragraph continues]

"Processed" and "spiced" in this way, this picture appears much more ugly and rough than is evident in the onesided and tendencious articles and statements published and advertised in some organs in other republics.

Some Slovene "farsighted" journalists and even writers (such as Tone Partljic) use these "polluted materials" for writing petty politicking and scheming chatty and humorous pieces which suggest to the Slovene reader that virtually all the people in the other republics are hostile toward the Slovenes and envy them for everything, even for having as neighbors the Austrians and the Italians and not the Bulgarians, the Albanians, and the Greeks as others have (as if the Austrians and the Italians are better as nations than other neighboring nations), that the Slovenes are really and in every respect different from other Yugoslav peoples, and so forth.

The assertions are also openly launched to the effect that democracy reigns in Slovenia and repression in other parts of the country, that the Slovenes are in favor of democracy and decentralization, but the Serbs, for instance, are in favor of centralism, and so forth. A thesis is also launched about the existence of an alleged disharmony between the strivings of the "Slovene public" and what "the Slovene political structure" advocates within the Yugoslav framework, and it is alleged that Slovene political representatives are not sufficiently persistent in advocating the positions of their republic, that they are too lukewarm, that they give in on essential and principled questions (this is a favorite theme of Dimiter Rupel) and in this way "create the opinion among the Yugoslav public at large that is easy to deal with the Slovenes. . ." [passage omitted]

Regardless of the subjective intentions of the authors, all this scribbling (outside Slovenia and in Slovenia itself) is in the service of the European and world anticommunist "movement" which is bothered by the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management. Therefore, such petty political sniping is not in the least innocent and harmless. Therefore, the question of responsibility (and culture) of those responsible in some editorial boards which order and publish such destructive texts arises to an increased extent.

The question also arises as to why not only forums, but above all public and cultural workers fail to square the accounts and deal with such activities (not in general and blanket terms, but quite specifically, publicly and with good arguments, without administrative and similar measures which bring more harm than good) even when events, occurrences, and people in other communities are falsely and tendenciously presented in "one's own" community and not merely when "others" write in this way about "my" community, and why uncultured and irresponsible public activities by "others" are taken almost as a cause and an excuse for destructive writing and statements in "one's own" community. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD081444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Pristina, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference has requested all municipal SAWP Conferences to draw up in a week at the latest concrete programs for implementing the measures of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current situation in Kosovo. The programs must contain very precise tasks and the executors and time limits for carrying them out.

This was concluded at today's consultative meeting in the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference with the presidents and secretaries of the municipal conferences, which discussed the tasks of the largest mass sociopolitical organization in implementing the tasks of the Presidency and Presidium on the situation in this province.

It was critically noted that the SAWP has not been included in this action, but has remained virtually on the outside. This broad front has not, it was said, carried out a controlling role in the implementation of these measures. There is no justification, it was said, for this political action to be postponed until fall because of summer vacations or other reasons.

The SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium called for greater involvement of all subjective forces in this political action, and announced changes in its own work. Budislav Vujisic, secretary of the SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, announced that a so called decision on responsibility will shortly be adopted. It will specify that it is the duty of the Presidium and conferences to assess its own work and the work of every individual in the SAWP forum at least once every 6 months. We must begin with ourselves, he said, because this will give us the moral right, strength and authority to demand responsibility from others for the failure to carry out set tasks.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION -- Belgrade, August 9 (TANJUG) -- The factories working as part of the associated enterprises "Minel" of Belgrade produced 46 billion dinars (around 115 million dollars) worth of equipment for the power, processing, and food industries in the first half of this year, or double the value of the production recorded in the first half of 1985. Around 20 percent of the output in boilers, transformers, industrial bakeries, meat processing lines, and other equipment were delivered to foreign partners. The 18 "Minel" factories, with around 15,000 employees, will deliver a total of 60 million dollars worth of products to partners in Algeria, Malaysia, Iraq, Iran, Belgium, the Soviet Union and other countries by the end of the year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0506 GMT 9 Aug 86 LD]